THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

QUAY PROPOSES A FORCE BILL WITH BAYONETS IN IT.

p Provides Under Certain Contingencies for the Suspension of the Writ of Mabeas Corpus and the Use of the Army and Navy-The House Votes to Investigate the Silver Pool-Senator Platt Palls to Call Up the Copyright Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-Among the documents presented in the Senate to-day and rements presented in the Sensite (o-day and re-ferred were resolutions of the New York Leg-lature in favor of the improvement of the Hudson River.

Mr. Quay (Rep., Pa.) introduced a bill entitled. An act to prevent force and fraud in Federal elections, and to insure the lawful and peaceful conduct thereof." The principal point of difference between the bill and the Hoar bill is in this last section :

Hoar billi is in this last section:

When it shall appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States that in any locality the provisions of this law cannot etherwise be executed it shall be his duty, and he is hereby empowered, to suspend there the write of habeas corpus and to employ the grand furces of the United States, naval and military, for its enforcement, and for the protection of the efficient and other are herein provided for ers whose duties are herein provided for.

Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn.) introduced a proposed amendment to the Apportionment bill, the purpose of which is to increase the representation in the House to 360. The amendment also gives Arkansas 7, instead of 6 Congressmen; Minnesota, 8; Missouri, 16, and New

Mr. Stanford (Rep., Cal.) introduced a bill to provide for an extension of the Executive mansion in the city of Washington. It makes an appropriation of \$950,000, the extension to be made in accordance with the plans proposed by Mrs. Harrison.

Mr. McMillian (Rep., Mich.) introduced a bill to pension the widow of Gen. Custer at the

rate of \$100 per month. Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) introduced, by request. bill to repeal the act amending section 764 of the Revised Statutes ins to appeals to the Suprems Court), and made an explanation in regard to it. He said that a New York Judge had refused the writ of babeas corpus in the ea-e of the Japanese Jugiro under sentence of death by electricity, and that therefore an appeal had Leen taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, which appeal had been decided against the prisoner, and that the attorney for the prisoner had applied for another writ of the prisoner had applied for another writ of habeas corpus to the same court, and claimed that he could bring up an appeal on a writ of habeas corpus as often as he could find a new ground of application. His cwn judgment as a lawyer was that no further legislation on the subset was necessary. The Judge before whom the last application for the writ of hateas corpus came held that the statute was mandatory, and that he was compelled to grant an appeal to the Supreme Court whenever a ground was alleged different from that formerly presented in the petition. So that the result was insvitable, if that decision is correct, that a sentence of death could be ab-olutely defeated by continued appeals to the Supreme Court, which would last during a prisoner's natural life, and would be only limited by the integrity of his lawyer. His (Mr. Vest's) own idea was that a babeas corpus brought up the legality of the confinement, and that, if a lawyer saw proper only to advance one ground for the writ, and if it turned out that other grounds were found, a motion for a rehearing would bring up the matter: but he did not think that any legislation on the subject was necessary. The New York press, Mr. Vest added had discussed the question to so great an extent and had produced such a popular impression that Congress had passed a law which enabled a guilty man, under sentence of ucath, to escape through technicalities and through the ingenuity of counsel, that he though that the matter ough, to go to the Judiciary Committee. He therefore moved the reference of the bill to that committee. It was so referred. habeas corpus to the same court, and claimed

reference of the bill to that committee. It was or referred.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Finance bill, Mr. Allen (Rep., Mass.) being entitled to the floor.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) made an explanation as to why he did not (according to the notice which he gave last Friday) moved to take up the bill relating to conyright. He supposed that there would be no urgency of the debate on the Finance bill: but the Senator in charge of that bill was anxious that the debate upon it should be continued. At the very first opportunity after the Finance bill was disposed of, he would ask the Senate to consider the Copyright bill.

right bill.

Mr. Paddock (Rep., Neb.) gave notice, on the
other hand, that without regard to the Copyright bill or any other bill, he would at the first
poportunity ask the Senate to take up the Fure

opportunity ask the Senate to take up the Fure Food bill.

Mr. Piatt hoped that Mr. Faddock would not antagonise the Copyright bill.

Mr. Paddock said that he did not mean to do that, but it was demanded by the agricultural interests of the whole country that the Fure Food bill should have the earliest right of way.

Mr. Allen then addressed the Senate in advocacy of Mr. Stewart's free coinage amendment, and was followed by Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.) on the same side. He said that no man could, as he believed, be elected President by either party who would not plant himself aquarely on a platform in favor of the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) also made an argument in favor of the amendment, which was simply, he said, a proposition for the free coinage of silver and for a restoration of silver to all monetary functions.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Lowa) took the floor, and the bill was laid aside.

Mr. Stewart offered for printing a proposed amendment to the Financial bill, which, if adopted, would take the place of the free coinage amendment, It is the same in substance as that amendment, but has the following proviso:

proviso:

Provised, further, That all sliver buillon, not the product of the mines, milia, or smelters of the United bates, and all sliver coin and sliver boillon the product of sliver coin other than sliver coin of the United States of sliver coin other than sliver coin of the United States, and all sliver builders to the sliver builders of the coin of the sliver builders of the United States.

The proposition was decays after convenient of the Transpirers of the sliver builders of the United States.

The proposition was drawn after consultation among several Senators, upon the theory that it would receive the support of some Republicans in the Senate and House who are favorably disposed toward the effort to onlarge the use of aliver, but fear disaster as the result of unrestricted and iree coinage. Mr. Stewart is not himself committed to to the proposition in any way, nor is any other member of the Senate as far as can be learned, except to the extent of giving it a profession in certain continuous.

unrestricted and free colongo. Mr. Stewart is not himself committed to to the proposition in any way, nor is any other member of the Sensite as far as can be learned, except to the expense. After a short executive session the Senate adjournment of the Sensite and the sensite of the Sensite and the sensite of the Sensite of the Sensite of S coassisting it. It was proper that he should say that the committee had not yet been abla to mater its report, and until the committee made its report a motion to recall the resoluting was not a question of privilege.

All lills (Dem. Tex.) contended that the standard resolution referred to the dignity and thegrity of the members of the House. The diguise did not lose jurisdiction of the question because it referred its consideration to one of the committees. It was a question for the House to determine whether it should recall the subseq. There was no doubt as to the powers of the House. The question was one of propriety and this question must be considered with reference to the length of time that the pacific had been before the committee. The resolution was referred on the lirst day of the seasion. The seasion was now half gone and nothing had been done. The House ought not calloure and placed condemnation where it right unit belonged.

The Speaker saud that he had ruled upon a

House, and he therefore submitted the question as to whether the pending resolution was ne of privilege. The House decided—yeas, 148; nays, 80—that The House decided—year, 185; nava, 59—nna; the question was one of privilege.

Mr. McKinley said that when the resolution in was referred to the Committee on Rules the committee was supposed that it was referred to the the propose of ascertaining whether there was any foundation for the accusation. No names had been mertioned; no member of the House had been mertioned; no member of the resolution disciplined any personal knowledge on the subject. The more of the resolution disciplined any personal knowledge on the subject and the correspondents of the subject. The more of the resolution disciplined any personal knowledge on the subject at the subject. The committee in the subject at the subject of the article on which the resolution was founded. The committee intended to go to the bottom of the matter and to ascertain facts crough to justify a recommendation to the House. There had been no purrose from the beginning to suppress an investigation, God knew he invited investigation. God knew he invited investigation in the control of the motivation of the m

Magnitrate of the Sinte and to a starting atorship:
Resolved. That the Committee on the Judiciary of this House is hereby directed to investigate the present political condition of the State of New Hampshire with a view of determining whether or not a Keynblished form form of government exists there within the meaning and intent of the Constitution of the United States.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

of the Halls of Congress. WARRINGTON, Jan. 12.-President Barrison

has invited a contest between his friends and

enemies in the United States Senate in which

he is bound to be defeated, but which may

serve the good purpose of showing him just

who are the supporters of his Administration

in that body. The nomination of ex-Senator

N. P. Hill of Colorado to be a member of the

International Monetary Commission will be

considered by the Finance Committee at its regular meeting to-morrow. It is probable

that an adverse report will be made. Whether this is done or not, there is every reason to believe that the Senate will promptly and emphatically reject

the nomination. When the President decided to appoint Mr. Hill he knew very well that he

was slapping the Colorado Senators directly in

the face, for Mr. Hill is an active and bitter enemy of both of them. He did not probably

know, however, that Mr. Hill has other enemies

on the Republican side of the Chamber than

the two Senators from his own State, but such

is the case, for when Mr. Hill was in the cenate

his aggressive course led to strained relations with several of his colleagues, who are now

called upon to take sides for or against his

Secretary Windom is authority for the state-

The Administration men in the Senate and House have been laboring for a week or more in behalf of a movement looking to the framin behalf of a movement looking to the framing of a financial measure that can be passed by the Senate Republicans without the aid of Democratic votes. They think it possible to frame a bill of this kind, which would be assured of the Iresident's signature in awance. Senator Stewart still thinks that a proposition limiting the comage to the products of American mines might meet with the President's approval, and several other Senators agree with him, but a Senator who claimed to have the best possible authority said that the President would not sign any bill that even hinted at free coinage. Senators Sherman, Aidrich, Hiscock, Morrill, and other conservative Senators are greatly alterned at the prospect of an unlimited coinage bill passing. They declare that such a law would interly ruln our credit abroad and withdraw foreign capital. They are doing all in their power to stem the free coinage tide, but are not hopeful of success, in the Senate at least.

Speaker Reed practically has it in his power to place President Harrison in an embarrass ing situation by forcing him either to sign or

to place President Harrison in an embarrassing situation by forcing him either to sign or veto a free coinage bill, and it is altogether probable that he will do it. The Speaker is openly and bitterly hostile to the President, and he does not seek to hide it. The President, and he does not seek to hide it. The President has seemingly gone out of his way to make things unpleasant for Mr. Reed. Last fall, immediately after Mr. Reed had gained his victory in Maine, the President appointed his political enemy to the most prominent Federal office in the State at the detaction of the Senators. Not content with this, the President only a few days ago pardoned from the penitentiary, against the advice of Mr. Reed and his friends, Major Gould, who had been convicted of defalcation in his capacity as an official of a prominent Maine bank.

On Thursday of this week the Senate may send to the House the pending bill intended to relieve the financial stringency and containing a section providing for the free coinage of silver. Under the rules of the House that bill must be referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. The members of this committee are about evenly divided on the question of free coinage. But there is a vacancy in the committee caused by the resignation of Mr. Conger, who is now Minister to Brazil, and it is quite possible that the man whom Mr. Reed will appoint to the vacant place will hold the balance of power. If Mr. Reed should appoint an enemy of sliver, and thus cause the Senate bill to be Digeonhoied, the Committee on Rules would undustedly be requested to pass a resolution discharging the Coinage Committee from the consideration of the Senate bill, and here again, Mr. Reed would be in control.

It is learned moreover, on excellent authority that the Spiecker is not disvosed to fly in the control.

ensideration of the Senate bill, and here again, Mr. Read would be in control.

It is learned moreover, on excellent authority that the Speaker is not discosed to fly in the face of the enthusiastic demand of the people for free coluage. He is opposed to the free coluage, that he thinks that in view of the large vote which the bill will get in the Senate and the universal demand of the people of the Western States for free coluage, that an opportunity should be given the House to vote on the question. Mr. Reed is also not averse to compelling the Prosident to show his band on the subject, and he is, therefore, determined to allow the bill to take its course, and will not put a straw in the way of its ultimately reaching the White House. This determination means that he will appoint a free coluage man in the place of Mr. Conger on the Coluage Committee, and thus greatly add to the chances of favorable action on the bill. He will also decline, as a number of the Committee on Rules, to throw any obstacle in the way of setting a day for delaste and voting upon the measure. If the House wants free coluage he is willing it should have it, and we is more than willing that the President should be placed in an embarrassing dilemma.

Assistant Secretary Spaulding has author-

Assistant Secretary Spaulding has authorized the free entry of a painting representing a battle scene, imported at New York by Mr. Villavicento, Consul-General of Venezuela at that port, and intended for presentation by him on behalf of the Government of Venezuela to the municipality of New York city.

action in regard to Commander Relier's request that his conduct in the Barrundia affairs be investigated by a court of inquiry, but naval officers conversant with the practice of the department in such matters say that they do not see how his request can consistently be

Congressman Julius Crear Burrows of Michigan received notice to day that his seat in the Fifty-second Congress is to be contested by his opponent, ex-Congressman George L. Yaple.

Chairman Mason the Only Member of the Committee who Defends Foraker.

a view of determining whether or not a kerubilean form of government exiats there within the meaning and intent of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Rockwell (Rep., Mass.) reported the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, and it was placed upon the caien lar.

The flouse then (after some sparring as to the limitation of general debate, which was finally fixed at one hour and a half wont into Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. Stone (Dem., Mo.), taking advantage of the wide scope allowed to general debate, entered upon a general denunciation of the Elections bill, which he denominated as a menace to the integrity of the States and to the liberties of the people. This led to a long rolitical debate which consumed most of the session.

Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.) offered an amendment providing that nothing of the appropriation for the pay of the army shall be paid to offere detailed to State colleges and institutions. This was ruled out on a point of order, from which ruling Mr. Bland appealed, pending which the committee rose and the House adjourned. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.- The report of the House Ballot Box Committee, which made an investigation into the alleged subscriptions by members of Congress of stock in a patent ballot box, was to-day presented to the House by Mr. Mason of Hillnois, the Chairman of the investigating committee. The main report which simply reviews the evidence and reports the findings of the committee, and is signed by Things of Interest Happening In and Out all the members, finds:

That said alleged contract was prepared by Richard

are forged. That no one of the persons whose names appeared on said alleged contract had or have, either directly or in-directly, an unlawful, corrupt or improper, or any other connection with or interest in the bailet boxes. which are said to be the subject of said alleged contract That said Wood uttered said forgery for the purpose

That said Wood uttered said forgery for the purpose of procuring flow. Foraker's recommendation of himself to the Mayor of Cincinnati for an appointment to an office of that city designated in the evidence as "Smoke inspector." That, he pocker and Murat Halstead alded in uttering said forgery. Mr. Foraker by exhibiting the paper to several persons and thereafter delivering it to Mr. Italiatead, alded in uttering said forgery, the Halstead alded in uttering said forgery, the distribution of the forged paper on Oct 4. Itself in the Unional Commercial State for the West of the Institute of said parties, Foraker or Halstead in uttering said paper know the same was a forgery.

A supplementary report, signed by all the members of the committee except Chairman Mason, reports the following additional lindings:

Mason, roports the following additional lindings:

We think that the conduct of Wood during the negotiations with dov. Forsker, and also pending the execution of their sarcainent, and also pending the execution of the ragreement, and the second the forced by the following the face of the forced spier matching the property of the face of the light state on a the persons whose names were forsed, and the second the persons whose names were forsed, and there is was uttered or published. Information as to the read character was mear and easy of access as disclused by the report of the committee.

The publication of the committee.

The publication of the false paper in the Commercial Guide, showing Mr. Campbell's name and suppressing all other signatures, was almost as bad as the original fashibation of the paper. It was appointed not existence, the entire undent the committee have been instructed to investigate is an example of political methods deserving the condemiation of all parties and of all good culters.

Mr. Mason, in a minority teport, says that he

of all good citizens.

Mr. Mason, in a minority report, says that he cannot agree with the additional findings of his colleagues, because they are not within the inquiry propounded by the resolution under which the committee was appointed.

George M. Storrs Released,

Washington, Jan. 12.-A decision was rendered in the court in General Term to-day in the case of George M. Storrs, son of the late Emory Storrs of Chicago, arrested on a ball-Emory Storis of Cheago, artested of Staris-piece from Westchester county, New York, where he is charged with libel. Mr. Storis was arrested here about three weeks ago, and sued out a writ of habeas corpus, claiming that the arrest was illegal, and gave ball. Judge Mont-gomery sustained the contention of Storis, and discharged him on the ground that the papers were fatally defective.

Mr. Brady Explains.

A policeman of the Old Slip station saw two men and a boy trying doors along Wall street on Sunday night and arrested two of them as suspicious characters. One of the men escaped. suspicious characters. One of the menescaped, The boy gave the name of Joseph Lank and said he was 12 years old. His companion described himself as William Brady of 41 howers Arthe Tombs Pollee Court yesterday Brady said he had found young Lang wandering about in the rain and was going to take him to a mission house for shelter. He was discharged and the land was placed in the custody of the Gerry society.

Wofves Carry Of a Child.

WIGHTA, Jan. 12.-The pack of wolves which is invading western Kansas from the Indian Torritory are causing the farmers and stock raisers of that section immense losses. When they left the Cherokee strip there was nothing they left the Cherokee strip there was nothing left there for the wolves to eat, and hundreds of them are said to have migrated into the sparsely settled grazing counties of Kansas, Neur Liberal's score of the snimals attacked Mrs. A. J. Garvey and her six-year-old boy and after biting the woman severely carried of the child before her eyes. The boy was shortly afterward rescued, but his injuries are such that there is no hope of recovery.

Secretary Windom is authority for the statement that the growing Treasury surplus can not now be used in the purchase of 4 per cent. Builty belonged. The Speaker said that he had ruled upon a settle somewhat similar to this on a resolution to the state ment that the growing Treasury surplus can not now be used in the purchase of 4 per cent.

Section somewhat similar to this on a resolution to the state ment that the growing Treasury surplus can not now be used in the purchase of 4 per cent.

Somether said that he had ruled upon a meet pension payments due next menth, agreed that there is no hope of recovery.

Among the press due at the Grand Central at 4½ P. M. was a colored man who got on at Providence. Within a mile or less of Greenwich he pulled agracion from his pocket and cut his throat. He was not dead when the train stopped at would be improved by making these pension of quarterly, as at the Grand Central at 4½ P. M. was a colored man who got on at Providence. Within a mile or less of Greenwich he pulled agracion from his pocket and cut his throat the continuation of the disposed of by the original providence. Within a mile or less of Greenwich he providence was not one that the growing Treasury surplus can not now here the ment that the growing Treasury surplus can the train should be due next menth, agreed to be necessant that there is no his that there is no

present and he has made a recommendation to that effect to the proper Congress committees. If this is done, he ways, it will do away with the present necessity of keeping a large aum of money in the Treasury vaults for three months, when it might just as well be in the hands of the people entitled to it.

THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

A Case Instituted With the Knowledge and Approval of the British Government, With a View to Have a Judicial Determination of the Controversy Be-

tween the United States and England. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Behring Sea controversy came up in the United States Supreme Court to-day. Joseph H. Choate, in behalf of Thomas Henry Cooper, owner and claimant of the British schooner W. P. Sayward, which the revenue cutter Rush, petitioned the court for leave to file a netition for a writ of prohibition, to be directed to the Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Territory of Alaska, restraining him from pro-ceeding with the condemnation and sale of the vessel. The object is to have the court take up and pass upon the question of jurisdiction over these waters. The Chief Justice made an order giving the Attorney-General two weeks to file an answer to the brief of Mr. Choate. giving the reasons, if any, why the petition

should not be granted.

The brief filed by Mr. Choate begins by reciting that by the law of nations the municipal laws of a country have no extra-territorial force, and cannot operate on foreign vessels on the high seas, and it is legally impossible under the public law for a foreign vessel to commit a breach of municipal law beyond the limits of the territorial jurisdiction of the lawmaking State; that the seizure of a foreign vessel beyond the limits of the municipal territorial jurisdiction for breach of municipal regulations is not warranted by the law of nations, and such seizure cannot give jurisdiction to the courts of the offended country, least of all where the alleged act was committed by the foreign vessel at the place of seizure beyoud the municipal territorial jurisdiction; that by the law of nations a British vessel sailing on the high seas is not subject to any municipal law except that of Great Britain; and by the said law of nations a British ship so sailing on the high seas ought not to be arrested, seized, attached, or detained and that by the laws of the United States as of the United States have not and ought not to entertain jurisdiction or hold plea of an alleged breach upon the high seas of the municipal laws of the United States by the Captain and crew of a British vessel, and can acquire no jurisdiction by a seizure of such vessel on the high seas, though she be afterward brought by force within the territorial limits of the juris-

It then states that on July 9, 1887, there was profound peace and friendship between Great Britain and the United States: that on that day the British schooner W. P. Sayward, George R. Ferry, a British subject, commanding, was tawfully and peaceably sailing on the high seas fifty-nine miles from Consinska Island, when it was unlawfully and forcibly seized by the armed United States revenue cutter Rush and by force taken to Sitka, Alaska, and there made to answer a libel filed in the United States District Court by M. D. Ball, United States District Attorney for Alaska, charging the vessel, her owners, officers, and crew with engaging in the killing of fur seal within the limits of the waters of Alaska Territory, in

of admirality, is quoted. The case of the French corveite Cassius, selzed and libelled in Philadelphia, in 1795, is cited. In this case the Supreme Court issued a writ of prohibition, causing the release of the vessel. Authorities on international law are quoted to sustain the contention that a nation cannot exercise jurisdiction more than one marine league from shore. Citations are made from diplomatic correspondence to show that the United States always recognized and insisted upon the enforcement of this principal of international law as against all nations that have at any time attempted to set up a claim to such jurisdiction.

It is argued that no nation could exercise jurisdiction over the Behring Sea except by the consent of all other nations. It is not conceiled that Russia ever had such jurisdiction, but if she had, by the consent of other nations, it is disputed that any cession of that right of jurisdiction was ever made to the United States by Russia. It is held that the court must pass upon and determine what is "the Dominion of the United States in the waters of Behring Sea." The treaty of cession from ilussia to the United States in the waters of Behring Sea." The treaty of cession from ilussia to the United States in the waters of Behring Sea." The treaty of cession from ilussia to the United States in the waters of the soa is mentioned. The brief goes over at great length what was included in the easion, and concludes by maintaining that the United States has no jurisdiction more than three miles from shore.

Mr. Choate was permitted to make a brief oral statement, although the Court announced that it would not decide whether to great leave to file the papers asking for a writ of prohibition until the Attorney-General had an encortunity to put in an answer showing why such leave should not be granted. In his oral statement Mr. Choate said that while it was the prosumed that the United States have no jurisdiction of the United States have no jurisdiction of the United States have no jurisdiction

States at the outset full opportunity to be beard.
The Court is informed that Sir John Thompson K. C. M. G. her Majesty's Attorney-General in Canada, authorizes this motion to be presented with the knowledge and approval of the imperial Government of Great Britain.

Mrs. Hetty Green's Lawsuit. CHICAGO, Jan. 12.-The litigation over the

possession of section 21 in the town of Cicero between Mrs. Hetty Green and the Grant Locomotive Works is assuming a new phase. Mrs. Green has been continually worsted in the courts, but has expressed her determination to fight for her equity in the 610 acres as long as she lives, and to provide means to continue the fight after her death. She has engaged six of the best lawyers of the city. It was rumored to-day that if Mrs. Green did not cease her tactics, which tend to injure the title to the land, she will be arrested for malicious prosecution and a suit instituted for damages to the amount of \$509,000. Mrs. Green said: 'I only wish they would arrest me, because I would then be able to introduce testimony which heretofore the courts have refused to allow. The evidence would prove my case was thimble-rigged out of Judge Collins's court. It seems to me that I cannot get anything before the courts here. Now, is it not nice to have a quiet person like me here to help the city out in case of panie? Look at the looks that I could float to help the city. That threat, if made, is nothing but an attempt, at blackmail, and it will not succeed." the fight after her death. She has engaged

The Thieves Broke Into the Wrong Car When the second car on the American Express Company's fast train from Chicago to Detroit, on the Michigan Central Railroad was side tracked at Detroit last Friday, the was side tracked at Detroit last Friday, the agent who inspects the cars there found a panel of the door smashed in, the seal broken, and things inside in confusion, but apparently nothing missing. The cur was patched up, sealed, and sent on here. It was found resterday that one box consigned to a Williamsburgh sugar refinery was missing. The officials say the total loss will not exceed \$25. All the money and valuables carried on the train, they say, were in iron trunks in another car, and a man with a gun was in charge of them. How the thieres got of the train with the little plunder they did get is a mystery.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

UNFAILING INDICATIONS BY WHICH THE SUFFERER MAY DETECT THE COMING OF TROUBLE. If You Have a Continual Dropping in the

Back Part of the Thront, Restless or Sleepless Nights, a Stuffed-up and Wors-out Feeling, Profit by This Hint, Wors-out Feeling, Profit by This Hint.

One of the most common and annoying elects of catarrh is continual dropping in the back part of the throat, which is especially noticed while tying down in bed. The patient affected with this disease feels fairly well in the afternoon, but toward evening the mose becomes partially scioped, the voice gets at it! the lurky, and in some cases the throat may reel a little sore or stuffed up, and when he retires for the night the putient finds that added to his other, symptoms, he cannot breaths through his ness, which has become entirely plugged up, the result of which is that he chores to the annoyance of hinnelf and roommate, and in some cases, when the partition is thin, even his neighbors it was are made miserable.

A person so affected will drop off to sleep only to wake it after a chorter or longer period by feeling a dropping the field with the toponic in the throat he will awake in the morning put at all refreshed, but feeling more tired than he did the night previous on going to be more tired than he did the night previous on going to bed.

After acting out of bed in the morning he finds his attroat and upper part of the swalow flined with aline and throat and upper part of the swalow flined with aline and muons which has collected there by the dropping therein in the inclut, and which causes not all tasts and a steeky sensation in the mouth.

The first thing he is called to do is to rid his throat of the mucua, which his does by hawking in the offshiely of the first thing he called the does not consider and your little The source does this causes reaging and your little The resolution of the first thing he had not breakfast or a very light one, is the result.

But this is not the worst. Firing the night considerable of the offensive mucus is awallowed, and when food is taken into the atomach its coaried over by this material and so prevented from coming in contact with the digestive fluids, the result of which is the food decomposes, gas is formed, which bloots the patient up, causing him to belief, and taking the offensive material. Part of this poisonous material is also bed by the blood and taken into the system, where it tritates the nerves a susing headache and the thousant and one little aches on paint sheet. On the companion of the companion of the part of the pa

A LIBERAL OFFER EXTENDED. A great many persons who were unable to avail themselves of the liberal offer made by Drs. McCoy and Wildman, for treatment at the rate of \$5, per mouth before Jan. I, have requested that this offer be continued for a brist time. We have decided to treat at cases of catarrh coming to us before rob 1, 1991, at the low rate of \$5 per mouth until cared, and furnish all medicines. This offer will positively not be extended further than the date named.

DOCTORS MCGOY, WILDMAN and BLAIR, BEAST AND ST., NEW YORK CITY, Near Grand Central Depot. STH AV., near 14th st., NEW YORK; Broadway, cor, 14th st., New York City, In Demants Saving Machine Co's building.

In Domestic Sewing Machine Co 's building 187 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN,

Opposite Academy of Music,
Where all curable discases are treated with success.
Specialties: Gatarrh all throat and chest discase, all servous diseases chronic olicases. I you live a "distance write for a symptom blank. Address all mail to 5 rast 426 al. Office hours—9 to 11 A. M. 20 4 P. M. 7 to 9 P. M. daily Sundays 0 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

BURGLARS RUN DOWN.

A Whole Squad of Policemen Get on Their Track-Wagon Londs of Plunder Found. Police Capt. Kelly of the Second precinct was in the act of dismissing the night squad at 5 o'clock yesterday morning when a man rushed into the station and announced that Geraghty & Sprouls's plumbing shop, 356 Third and a wagon load of stuff taken away. The man. who was a baker, was passing the shop on his way to work, when he noticed the door of the plumbers' shop open and saw the wagon driving away. Capt. Kelly suspended roll call and directed the entire squad to start out in different directions in pursuit of the burglars. Policemen Harrington, Cox, and Harney got on the right trail by going directly to the Pavonia ferry. A ferryboat was in the the ressel, her owners, officers, and crew with limits of the waters of Alaska Territory, in violation of the statutes of the United States.

The proceedings in the Sitka United States Court are then rehearsed, including the fact that it was clearly brought out to to the United States and the United States with the killing of the seals took place a good many miles from land, "so that the Judge could have no jurisdiction of the altered officer," and did nevertheless, in contempt of the authority of the United States and in violation of the laws of he United States and in violation of the laws of he United States and in violation of the laws of nations and to the manifest danger of the pascetul relations of the two countries, assert and attempt to exercise jurisdiction in the requires in the court of the Court that a writ of prohibition be issued to the Judge of the Linited States of Judge slip and there was only one wagon on board. It was a peddler's wagon filled with

Imaginative Alice Keating.

Alice Keating, alias Alice Hines, the heroine of the exploded yarn about the \$1,000,000 will of which she was the mythical beneficiary and its theft from her by an alleged lawyer who met her in the Hall of Records in Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday morning before I'o lee Justice Konna in the Ga'es avenue court. She still had on the suble garb which she told the police officials hast week she had put on as mourning for her dead lover. The testim my of Alfred Kayser of 28 Brooklyn avenue and his wile and of other witnesses indicated that the prisoner had stolen more than \$200 worth of ciothing and jeweiry belonging to Mrs. Kayser's storily after she had been employed as a servant in the house about the beginning of the New Year. She had some of Mrs. Kayser's stolen intery on when she was arcested on Yunday night, and nawn tickers for some of the missing jeweiry were found in her po-seesion. Justice Kenna committed her to await the action of the Grand Jury.

After her committal to the jail, Miss Keating handed to Hoteetive Sergeant Toldy two rings, valued at \$67, which she admitted having stolen from Eugene F. Curry of 279 Atlantic avenue on Sept. 13.

Trouble in Hook and Ladder 10.

Fire Commissioner Robbins investigated yes terday the charges made by Assistant Foreman Banta of Hook and Ladder 10 against Firemen Argue, Enright, Lynch, and Ging of that com-Argue. Enright, Lynch, and Ging of that company. Banta testified that on Jan. I he ordered Argue to make an entry on the blo ter in regard to Lynch, and that Argue refused to obey. Lynch Furight and Ging knocked him down, kicked him, and when he got up knocked him through the gleas in the front door. Testimony was offered to prove that Banta was under the influence of liquor, and that he was not assaulted by the necessed, but by some person ons the street. The decision will be made by the full Board.

Locking From a Slight Wound. Mr. Gotfried Lindner, a carpenter of Orange ran a nail into his foot three weeks ago and thought little of the wound, which he ded up quickly and gave him slight trouble. On

Thursday last he became ill, however, and the muscles of his jaw became rigid. Dr. Tetrault was called in on Friday, and pronounced the case one of lockjaw. Every known treatment was trade, but Mr. Lindner giew worse steadily, and died on Sunday night. The tax books for 1891 were opened yester-

day. Taxpayers will have until May I to examine the figures and see for how much they are assessed. The rolls have not yet been footed up, but the Commissioners think that the assessed valuation of real estate is \$65,000,000 or \$66,000,000 more than in 1890.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ALMOST A CO-OPERATIVE GROCERY.

The Public May Recome a Partner in the Largest Wholesale House in Its Trade. The details of the reorganization of Mesars. Thurber, Whyland & Co. into a corporation bearing the title of the firm are officially made public in this issue of THE SUN in connection with the offering to the public of \$1,000,000 of the preferred stock of the company. The capital of the Thurber, Whyland Company is \$3,-000,000, divided into e mal amounts of preferred stock, entitled to 8 per cent, cumulative dividends, and common stock, both of the par value of \$100 per share. This capitalization which will be issued as full paid stock represents the entire property, good will, manufacturing establishments, trade marks, contracts and accounts of the firm to which the company succeeds, and it is provided that no bond or mortgage can be created upon the property without the consent of ninety per

ent, of the preferred stockholders. Of the preferred stock, \$500,000, or one-third of the total issue, will be taken by Mr. H. K. Thurber in payment of the special capital to that amount which he has heretofore contributed to the firm in each. In allotting the remainder, that is the \$1,000,000 now offered to the public, preference will be given to the seven hundred employees of the concern and to the 23,000 grocery houses whose names are upon the books of the Thurber, Whyland Company as customers. As a matter of fact all subscribers who are in the grocery business will be given a preference. Subscribers to the preferred stock will have

the option of subscribing at the same time to the common stock to an amount equal to one share of that stock at par to each two shares of preferred stock allotted to them. If all exercise that option \$500,000 of the common stock will thus be placed outside of the members of firm. That would leave \$500,000 for the members of the firm, which is the smallest amount to which they can be persuaded to reduce their interest in the business. The other third or the common stock will remain in the treasury of the company, to be used to extend its facilities should it be considered wise to do so. All of the members of the irm will continue in the service of the company, with Mr. Francis it. Thurber acting as President without salary for any year until the company has paid for that year 8 percent, upon its breferred stock. Mr. Thurber and Mr. Albert F. Whyland have contracted with the company not to engage in any compating business.

Many of the statements made by the vendors, as well as those of the firm of public accountants which has examined and verified the accounts of the firm for the ten years ending Dec. 31 last, are of general interest. It appears that the Jusiness of Thurber, Whyland A. Co. has paid a profit continuously can year since its establishment in 1857. During the ten years just referred to the aggregate not profits of \$220.083 per annum. Every possible expires has been charged off in reaching those conclusions. For the eleven months ending Jan. 3 of this year the accounts show a net profit of \$221.462, or, at the rate of \$241.583 for the year ending Jan. 31 which has been the fiscal year of the firm. This is equal to 8 percent, anon the preferred stock, and 12 15 per cent, upon the common stock. The actual property turned over by the firm to the corporation, taking stock on hand at cost prices is \$1.00.554. This figure does not include valuable trade marks which have been acquired and created at an outlay of more than \$500.000 in cash. Nor does it include any estimate for the good will resulting from thirty-three years of extensive and successful business.

The Board of Directors of the new company will include all the members of the firm and for the members of the firm, which is the smallest amount to which they

of more than \$500.000 in cash. Nor does it include any estimate for the good will resulting from thirty-three years of extensive and successful business.

The Board of Directors of the new company will include all the members of the firm, and the interest which others may acquire in it will be represented for a time at least by President Henry W. Cannon of the Chase National Bank and Thomas T. Barr of T. T. Barr & Co. All matters relating to the organization of the company and the issue of its stock have been submitted to Mesrs, bearts, Choate, and Beaman, and approved by them. The subscription lists will be opened next Monday, at the banking houses of s. V. White & Co., John H. Davis & Co., and Conner & Co. They will also be received by the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, the Fourth National Bank. the Central Trust Company, and by the Thurber. Whyland Company. One of the promotors of the company said yesterday: "In taking this step Messr., Thurber, Whyland & Co., who have built up the largest grocery business in the world, are following in the steps of Tifany & Co., which has long been a successful corporation; of the H. B. Claffin Company, upon the common stock of which 20 percent, was carried last year, and of other smaller concerns which conduct commissions a successfully organized as corporations. A scartly of this character has a great advantage over those of exiliarly attacks, and its profits are not limited by political radiroad commissions. The business does not require large amounts of money for renewals and mer antile affairs successfully organized of manu-actured food and other common modities for which it owns the trade marks. It has been the policy of the firm ever to speculate in the goods which itshandea nor has it attempted to influence the market for them. Its business has consisted simply of a manufacturing and distributing medium, and as such it has been, as the figures show, eminently successful."

Actor Hampton Gets It on the Nose.

Comedian Alfred Hampton of the "City Directory" company is suffering with a wounded nose. Ariel Barney, the manager of the company, is responsible for his pains, and he told Mr. Hampton's friends, when they remonstrated with him, that under the same provoeation he would do it again. The trouble occurred on Saturday night in the dressing curred on Saturday night in the dressing rooms of the Lee Avenue Academy in Brookiya, and the punishment administered to the frivolous comedian deprived the audience of the opportunity of hearing some elever imitations of Nat Goodwin. Indirectly William A. McConnell. manager of The Fakir company, was the cause of Mr. Barney's indignation. Mr. McConnell offered the "City Directory" man a place at an advance salary with "The Fakir" and Mr. Hampton expressed his intention of a cepting the since Mr. Barney had the interview with Mr. Hampton in his dressing room, when the interview was concluded Mr. Hampton's nose was bleeding profusely, and Mr. Barney walked away with a self-satisfied look.

This, Too, She Owes to Her Mother-in-law. George Worden, an employee on the race tracks, who is now under indictment for assault on his wife, was tried in Special Sessions yesterday for abandonment. He had been bound over by a Police Justice to pay his wife hound over by a Police Justice to may his wife \$6 weekly. Mrs. Laura Worden said that for two winters she was a "spotter" on the surface cars. Mrs. Worden told how hor husband had assaulted her, and then killed her case by saving: "I will live anywhere with him so long as he provides a proper none, and his mother does not live with us." Her counsel tried to get her to insist that it was her husband's cruelty only that prompted her to leave him. She insisted on the provise concerning the mother-in-law, and the Court vacated the order congeiling Worden to pay his wife \$6 a week.



Imagine what business would be without the Telegraph, the Railroad. and the Remington Standard Typewriter?

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ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys. Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. BAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE TRENTON LEGISLATURE.

Senators and Assemblymen Getting Ready for Work To-morrow,

TRENTON, Jan. 12 - The hotels are thronged with politicians. The legislative session will open to-morrow afternoon. One of the earliest of the Democratic leaders to deposit his grip at the Trenton House was Boss Pidcock of the Fourth Congress district. The plans for filling the offices this winter were formulated withput consulting him, and when he learned, several weeks ago, that his district had received no consideration he took off his coat. He has put into the field as candidate for State Treasurer ex-Senator Moses K. Everett of Hunterdon, and to-night he declares that Everett shall win. His argument is that the Fourth district is more loyal than any other in

Everett shall win. His argument is that the Fourth district is more loyal than any other in the State to the Democracy, and that when she presents a suitable candidate to the party her claims deserve recognition. Miles Ross and James Smith, Jr., were in conference with Mr. Pidcock, and it is given out that they have gone over to Everett's support.

The Democratic Senators were in caucus at midnight. Robert Adrain of Middlesex was nominated for President. Ex-Senator Carpenter of Hunterdon, it was asserted, would certainly receive the nomination for Secretary. The minor offices were parcelled out according to the programme stready sublished.

The House Democratis have deferred their caucus until to-morrow forenoon. Ex-Assemblyman Bergen is in the leaf for Speaker. The Essex delegation has come over to him and he will be nominated on the first ballot if any building is necessary.

The Assembly Ropublicans caucused in the State House and made the following nominations: Speaker, Robert Williams of Passacitions: Speaker, Robert Williams of Passacitions: Speaker, Robert Williams of Passacitions: Acceptance of Essex, and Journal Clerk, Martin L. Ward of Passaic.

Secretary of State Kolsey and Supreme Court this will be a short session. They say that no rabid partisan legislation will be attempted, and that shout all that will be done in that line will be to reapportion and redistrict the Congress and Assembly districts. Mr. Kelsey says that hot heads of the party must take back seats, that a conservative policy must be pursued and a linal aljournment take place about the middle of March. He says that hot heads of the party must take back seats, that a conservative policy must be pursued and a linal aljournment take place about the middle of March. He says that hot heads of the party must take back seats, that a conservative policy must be pursued and a linal aljournment take place about the middle of March. He says that hot heads of the party must take back seats, that a conservative policy must be pursued and a linal

Constable Dennis Winters Kicked.

Constable Dennis Winters of Justice Petterson's court in Brooklyn consulted District Attorney Ridgway yesterday as to whether an action for damages would stand against Andreas Gueswine, who, he thinks, injured him severely by kicking him. In a great measure through the interest of Justice Peterson a law was passed lat winter making it possible to imprison any person who refused to satisfy a judgment obtained scainst him by a working girl. Mary Kozen, batte Miller, and Annie Guenther obtained judgments against Edward Oderwather, a tailor, in business at 260 Stagg street, Williamsburgh in the inter part of December, Constable Winter was assigned to the task of arresting Oderwather Oderwather called the fenants of the building to his aid, and the constable was badly heaten and kicked into unconsciousness. He alleged that Andreas Gueswins, the provider of the premises 260 Stagg street, was one of his assailants. Andrew, Albert, Edward, and Annie Oderwath r, and Andreas Gueswine were arrested for the assailt, and are now under bonds for trial.

Mr. Hidgway has not yet told Winters who was confined to his bed for twenty days by his hurts, what is the best method for him to pursue. him severely by kicking him. In a great puraue.

The Farriers Bay the Argas,

The Jersey City Argus was sold yester-ternoon by the receivers, William A. Brown and Charles C. Black, under an order issued by Chancellor McGill. I was bought by Horace II and William W. Farrier for \$11,000. The Farriers were large creditors. The Board of Finance at a special meeting yesterized proposed the Argus as an official paper and appointed the Jersey City Econing News in its stead.

Ice Gorge in the Raritan.

The ice in the Baritan River in breaking up yesterday formed a gorge, and the freshet flooded the lower part of New Brunswick, c mpelling half a dozen factories to close down, and flooded the cellars of lusiness and private houses. There was not much damage done, for the people had warning and moved most of their goods.



Wolff's ACME Blacking

Ask in Drug, Paint and House Furnishing Stores for Pik-Ron, which

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